

# The Big Stone Gap Post.

H. J. AYERS. — — — Editor.  
J. E. HAYES. Business Manager.

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Bristol, Tennessee, and Virginia, is dead. There is no life nor animation in the town. It looks like a sleepy hollow, where men lie down to sleep, without caring whether they ever awake or not. Even the boot-blacks have no get up in them, and a general atmosphere of deadness and drowsiness seems to pervade the town. Big Stone Gap, although having a much smaller population, has more life and business in the most remote block of the town, than is to be found in the whole of Bristol, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The elections are over, and Democrats can now rejoice. Old Virginia still holds her head high, and has set an object lesson to the other Southern States. Three cheers for Cleveland and three times three for O'Ferrall, Kent, Scott and Irvine. The Democrats have won a great fight and the day is ours. Virginia has spoken and spoken in no uncertain terms. She has declared against political demagogues and hypocritical men posing as friends of the people. In the midst of our rejoicing, however, let us not forget the anguish and grief in the hearts of our Republican friends, and remember, now the victory is won, that brave true and manly men, are to be found in the ranks of our opponents; men who care much for their principles as Democrats do. Let us be content with the victory and let our Republican friends do the talking.

## Our Next Circuit Judge.

That Judge Morrison will be honored with a seat on the Supreme bench is very generally conceded; but whether the honor falls to him or not, he will not accept the Circuit Judgeship again.

The prominent candidates for the position are, Mr. Joseph L. Kelly, General A. L. Pridemore, Judge H. A. W. Skene, Judge W. T. Miller, and Judge Jackson. All of the gentlemen are good Democrats and excellent lawyers, either one of whom would make us a good Judge.

The Post has no special interest in the election of either of the gentlemen, and will extend a most cordial greeting to the man who receives the honor.

## J. Hampton Hoge.

Very serious charges have been preferred against Mr. J. Hampton Hoge, United States Consul to Amoy, China; in that he has failed to account for money entrusted to him, and that he has been on a protracted drunk. If these charges are true, (and we have no denial from Mr. Hoge that they are not), he is certainly not a fit man to represent this country in the hostler land of China, or the wilds of Africa either, for that matter. If Mr. Hoge is innocent of the charges he should duly contradict the reports.

The only regret the Post has in the premises is, that Mr. Hoge happened to come from Virginia, a State that justly prides herself on the business integrity and honor of her representative men. Had he been a New Yorker the charges would have been more readily believed, but as he is from Virginia, let us not judge him until he has had opportunity to explain.

## Growth of Our Country.

In 1793 there were fifteen States, and in 1893 there are forty-four. A population of 3,929,328 has increased to 67,186,000, occupying an area of 3,589,805 square miles, which, in the original, was but 805,461. Philadelphia was then the largest city in the United States, having a population of 42,520, New York coming second with 33,121, Boston 18,000, and Baltimore 13,503. Chicago, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and St. Paul were not on the maps, while St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh were just beginning to be. New York, with 1,729,715 census, Philadelphia 1,142,653, and Chicago with 1,094,859, comprise more population than that credited to the country 100 years ago. The Congress of 1793 had 130 members and the congress now in session has 448, on a ratio of representation of one in 173,991 of population to only 39,000 a century ago.

As evidence of the nation's growth, here is the money side of the review: In 1793 the receipts into the treasury were \$5,729,524, and in 1893 they are \$461,897,788. The expenditures under Washington were \$7,529,375, while in Cleveland's like year they amounted to \$459,462,114. From imports, then the aggregate was \$31,000,000, and to-day it is \$866,351,421. The total is \$847,

598,241. Washington was satisfied with 209 post-office appointments, while Cleveland has 67,119 at his disposal. The revenue from post-offices then was \$104,747, and expenditures \$75,000. The revenue to-day is \$73,989,160, and the expenditures \$81,529,543. There were nineteen colleges then, and 597 to-day. Public schools were among the unknown, along with railroads, the telegraph and telephone. In the public schools alone for the year 1893, there are 13,010,136 pupils enrolled, with 339,634 teachers in charge.

## A Sweet Eating Nation.

In the United States custom has rendered many forms of sweets indispensable to the fashionable dinner or lunch, and there is no more general present throughout the Union than a box of "candy," as sweets of every kind are called. Birthdays, christenings, school festivals, and other joyous occasions, are marked by the interchange of sweets; no more popular form of presents exists.

Until the year 1851 sweets were considered quite an English specialty. The wonderful display made by the English confectioners at the Great Exhibition of 1851 led to the extensive manufacture of sweets in other countries. The first rivals were the Germans, who in a few years developed an enormous trade. The French then took up the business, but they have always adhered to one special branch of it. No other confectioners in the world can equal the skill shown by those of France in the manufacture of bonbons, pastilles, confits, and similar goods.

Forty years ago confectionery in the United States was in a very crude condition. Wholesale manufacturers were scarcely known, and the role was for each confectioner to be his own manufacturer. A great revolution has been effected in these matters. Varieties for sweets are now numbered by thousands, and every day fresh kinds are being produced. The shapes into which sugar and chocolate are moulded are endless. Skilled workmen are employed by hundreds on the chocolate branch of the industry alone. Special, and in many cases very elaborate machinery is required in casting the forms, and a high degree of skill is necessary in a man who is a first class hand at covering and glazing them. To show how vast a saving of labor machinery has effected in the production of sweets, it may be observed that, whereas, in the days of the old copper pan, 50 pounds of well finished dragées were considered a good day's work. At the present time a skilled hand thinks nothing of superintending a dozen revolving pans at once, each of which is capable of turning out about four tons a week. There is machinery for every conceivable process in the manufacture, and improvements are being effected.

More sweets are yearly made and sold in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia than in the whole of France, although the combined population of those cities do not much exceed in number the inhabitants of Paris alone. In each of the three cities named, sweets are made by the ton, and single orders for quantities of from ten to fifty barrels are quite common. Transactions on such a scale in sweets are unknown in any other country.

At the last census there were in the States 1,459 manufacturers of confectionery, who had a combined capital considerable over seven and a half million dollars, and who employed nearly ten thousand hands. The amount they paid in wages for material was computed at about \$20,000,000 per annum, whilst the yearly value of their products was said to exceed \$25,000,000.

## THE PRESS.

The assassination of Mayor Harrison, like the killing of Garfield, belongs to a class of crimes which no degree of personal vigilance can foresee, and no amount of watchfulness on the part of the guardians of public order can prevent. The seed of such a murder is often in an unconscious provocation, unrecognizable as a provocation except by the insane mind in which it finds lodgment. Ex-Governor Oglesby's exclamation, "Chicago's shame!" when he heard the news of the murder, seems to indicate that he regarded the occurrence of the crime as a reproach. In some way, to the city of which Mr. Harrison was the Chief Magistrate. But the exclamation was uttered in the first shock of surprise and grief, and without an understanding of the circumstances of the tragedy. The deed of Prendergast is no more a shame to Chicago than the deed of Giteau was a shame to the city of Washington. The crank who suddenly becomes a murderous crank is not a development peculiar to the civilization, or lack of civilization, of any peculiar community; and until he has disclosed what has been latent in his character, the police everywhere are equally powerless to foresee or to prevent his homicidal outbreaks.—New York Sun.

When the atrocious deeds of the Chicago Anarchists startled and shocked the civilized world, Mr. Harrison provoked much severe comment by his efforts to find excuses for the criminals, and he had repeatedly given reason for the belief that he was not a worthy representative of the people to whom chiefly the marvelous development and progress of the second city of the New World may be attributed. Mr. Harrison had served several terms as Mayor of the most astonishing and impetuous of the great cities of the globe. He had exhibited far too much sympathy with the disorderly and vicious elements of Chicago, although he was educated at Yale College, and from so noble an institution of learning he should have taken to himself the highest principles for his guidance in public life. He was a man of exceptional ability, of swift and unswerving intellect, of diversified experience, and of impatient ambition. He was bent on rising, and he cared little by what means he rose. It was well known that he had his eye upon higher places than the Mayorship of Chicago. He looked for a place in the United States Senate as the crown of his life's efforts and intrigues. His had been a long career, crowded with activities and energies. He had made himself, both as a public official and as an individual personality, one of the foremost men of the age, resolute, aspiring, West. He was imbued with the assertive, determined, conquering spirit of Chicago in every emotion, in every impulse. He cannot be considered prematurely a victim of misfortune, since he had been the most conspicuous figure in Chicago through all the period of her superb and memorable festival. The man who had been Mayor of so famous a city when the Nations of the world were her guests, had occupied a large place in the vision of the peoples of the earth, a place in which he reigned and exalted. He was not a citizen who hid his light under a bushel. And, all in all, he was amazingly successful in whatever he undertook. It is evident enough that in no other of the mighty capitals of the world could such a man as Carter Harrison have been Mayor for several terms. But he was content with Chicago, and the majority of the registered voters of Chicago must have been content with him, or he would not have occupied the Mayor's chair for so many years. He was a friend of the gentlemen of the evil and disorderly classes. But these classes make Mayors in too many American cities.—New York Tribune.

After repeal is brought about, the country will be in a position to do some effective work in the direction of international bimetallism. Europe will then understand that the United States has quit trying to bear the whole world's burdens in the way of sustaining the silver market, and the other nations will be forced, therefore, in self defense, to enter into some arrangement in which each shall do its share of this labor. The nations of the world cannot be closed permanently to silver. The amount of gold among the nations, coupled with the annual production, is hardly great enough, after supplying the demands of the arts, to meet the requirements of the coinage. Not only will all the silver now in the currencies of the great nations be needed, but the supply will have to be augmented before many more years pass. It is to the interest of every nation to keep the price of silver from declining further, and the only way in which this can be done is by making a larger field for it in the coinage. The cessation of silver purchases by the United States will change the whole monetary situation for the world, and will force the leading nations of Europe to take an interest in it that they have not manifested heretofore. Bimetallists in England and Germany have been telling us for years past that those countries could never be compelled to adopt the double standard until we stopped adding to our silver currency. They have recently been telling us, too, that the sentiment in favor of bimetallism in their countries is on the increase, and that in the crisis which is ahead, this sentiment would quickly assert itself with such force that it would compel recognition. Presumably they are fully acquainted with the conditions in their localities. The situation which will test the truth of their predictions is close at hand, at any rate. It is reasonable, therefore, to look, in the near future, for a solution of the silver problem which will be satisfactory and permanent.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Act of 1890 on which the senate voted yesterday was by no means so satisfactory as the bill sent to that body by the House. The latter, or Wilson Bill, as it is usually termed, was in every regard a clear, complete, and statesmanlike measure. It provided exactly what legislation required, no less and no more. It was in intent and in effect, legislation, and not directly and exclusively both the needs and the wishes of the people, as they had been developed by experience and expressed through the normal and adequate channels. It is the bill which the Senate ought to have accepted promptly and heartily and without modification. But, the same elements in the composition of the Senate which prevented this, account for the form of the Senate Bill. The Senators, further removed from the people than the Representatives, actuated by personal ambitions, resentments, and disappointments, and with an exaggerated idea.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Post's Regular Correspondent.)  
Washington, Nov. 6, 1893.

### Editor Post:

With the exception of a few Senators and Representatives from the States in which no elections are held this week, who have remained here for the purpose of trying to pick up a little patronage for their constituents, Congressmen are to-day as scarce in Washington as though it were mid-summer. The sum total of extra session legislation was sixteen joint resolutions and seventeen bills, all of which were approved by the President. The administration got all it asked for from the extra session—the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and the amendment of the Clery Chinese law; and although it did not specifically ask for it the adjournment was in accordance with its known wishes.

Some days ago it looked as though the United States might have to take a stand in relation to the revolution in Brazil that would have made war probably with one or more European nations. Later information, however, changed the aspect of affairs and from what is now said by officials showed the first information to have been the result of our Minister to Brazil, who has not been there long enough to become acquainted with the character of those who "tell him up"—with alleged information, of course—having become slightly panic stricken at what he thought was an attempt by Europeans to overthrow the Republic and establish a monarchy that would not encourage American commercial supremacy in Brazil. Just as Uncle Sam was about to say something saucy concerning the Monroe doctrine he found out that it was unnecessary. "All's well that ends well," but it would seem that men could be found to send abroad as ministers who would not get "entitled."

Quite a batch of more or less important nominations were left unacted upon by the Senate. It is in the power of the President to give recess commissions to all of the left-overs, and such commissions have already been issued to those who come under the Treasury Department. The President may and probably will again send the rest if not all of those nominations to the Senate at the regular session. The most important of those unacted upon is that of Mr. Harbison to the Supreme Court vacancy. There are the best of reasons for believing that this nomination would have been confirmed by a large majority had it been reported to the Senate, but Senator Hill, who is credited with not willing to have the nomination confirmed before election day because of the attitude of Mr. Harbison towards Judge Maynard, and who is a member of the Judiciary committee, to which the nomination was referred, prevented its being acted upon by using his influence to prevent the attendance of a quorum at the committee meetings. There is little doubt that Mr. Harbison's nomination will be again sent to the Senate in December, and less that it will be confirmed. Next in importance comes that of Robert E. Preston to be Director of the Mint. The silver Senators presented action on this nomination, and say they will try to defeat it when sent in again. The nominations of the two negroes—Taylor to be Minister to Haiti, and Astwood to be Consul at Calais, France—were very objectionable to many Senators who thought it highly improper to send a negro to fill a diplomatic position among white people. Taylor's nomination failed for lack of action and Astwood was rejected. It is not probable either will be sent in again. Senator Vance prevented action on the nominations of two collectors of Internal Revenue in North Carolina. Senator Hill hung up a whole batch of New York appointments in the Customs and Revenue service.

If the talk of those men who are in positions to know what the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee are doing can be relied upon there will be nothing radical about the tariff bill soon to be completed and made public. It will, according to those gentlemen, be a conservative and common sense revision of the present tariff laws, something between the high duties advocated by ultra protectionists and the ideas of the absolute free-traders. It is most devoutly to be hoped that these promises may prove true. It must be plain to every observant man, whatever his own tariff views may be, that the business of the country is not at present in any condition to stand radical tariff changes, which always, even in the most prosperous times, have depressing effect upon general business. In fact, if the tariff could be got out of partisan politics and kept out of it would be one of the best things that could possibly happen. The late Senator Plumb had the right idea about it. He wanted a permanent, non-partisan tariff commission established, which should from time to time recommend such tariff changes to Congress as they might think would be beneficial.

The Populists in the House and Senate have issued a silver address to the country, which was signed by the Nevada Senators. The National Bimetallist League has also issued an appeal in behalf of silver.

### Try It.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, 50 cent bottles for sale by Dr. J. W. Kelly Druggist.

## ELECTION NEWS.

Early Tuesday morning, before sun up, crowds of workers were seen gathered in little knots around the polls preparatory to the day's work. It was a very rainy day, but that did not interfere with the voters in the least. Everything passed off very quietly and there was an entire absence of the usual rowdiness incident to election day. Everything went nicely. The vote was as follows: Cooke, 210; O'Ferrall, 200; Miller, 2; Irvine, 225; Kennedy, 182.

**Special to the Post:**  
Richmond, Va., Nov. 7.—Complete returns for this city gives Democratic majority five thousand, six hundred and fifty-four. Manchester gives Democratic majority one hundred and seventy-three.

**Special to the Post:**  
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 7.—Norfolk city gives Democratic majority about 4,000 official and semi-official. Present ratio is maintained the State has probably gone Democratic by something like 50,000 majority.

**LATER.**  
**Special to the Post:**  
Richmond, Va., Nov. 8.—Official returns from three-fourths of the State places Democratic majority on State ticket at fifty thousand. General Assembly will stand three-fourths. Senate, Democratic, 39; Populists, 1; House, Democratic, 89; Populists, 9; Republican, 2. Official returns from that part of the State not heard from will not materially affect these figures.

**Special to the Post:**  
Lexington, Va., Nov. 8.—Russell not less than 500 Democratic. St. Albans elected beyond a doubt.

**Special to the Post:**  
Gray City, Va., Nov. 8.—Scott county elects the State ticket and Grant by a big majority.

**Kendrick and Tomney Probably Elected—The County Chair.**

So far as the returns have come in from Washington county, Va., Tomney and Kendrick are in the lead, and their election is quite probable. Buchanan is undoubtedly elected to the Senate from the first district. It was impossible to hear from the back districts last night.

The election in Bristol, Va., passed off quietly. It rained almost incessantly, but the untutored and the Populists, independent and negro-wings, hoisted umbrellas and stood around the polls as though they were witnessing the last event of life. The vote was not nearly so large as that of a year ago, but the majority for the Democratic nominees is proportionately larger. There are two precincts in Gordon district. The city of Bristol proper voted as follows:

O'Ferrall, 452; Kent, for lieutenant governor, 430; Scott, for attorney general, 404; Buchanan, for the Senate, 312; Anderson, populist, for the Senate, 189; Cooke, populist, for governor, 30; Beverly, populist, for lieutenant governor, 30; Gray, populist, for attorney general, 37; Inboden, 112; Gray, 110; Kendrick, 390; Tomney, 344; Tolbert, populist, 9; Buchanan, populist, 7; Miller, prohibitionist, for governor, for prohibition candidates for the legislature—Tyler, 14; Keshley, 11; Sentencing, James Kelly, 1.

County precinct of Gordon district: O'Ferrall, 244; Kent, 244; Scott, 204; Buchanan, 179; Anderson, 39; Cooke, 45; Beverly, 1; Gray, 7; Inboden, 68; Gray, 68; Kendrick, 152; Tomney, 141; Tolbert, 5; Buchanan, 4.

Kendrick's majority over Inboden in the district, 352; Tomney's majority over Inboden, 333; Buchanan's majority over Anderson, 264.

**THE VOTE AT ALEXANDRIA.**

Kendrick, 372; Tomney, 364; Inboden, 374; Gray, 359.

**MENDOTA.**

Mendota district vote: Kendrick, 67; Tomney, 59; Inboden, 59; Gray, 75; Tolbert, 70; Buchanan, 65.

**IRVINE'S DISTRICT.**

Kendrick, 56; Tomney, 56; Gray, 8; Inboden, 11.

**GLADE SPRING INDEPENDENT.**

At Glade Spring Inboden and Gray received a majority of 77.—Bristol Courier.

**Irvine Elected.**

From the latest accounts of the election Mr. R. T. Irvine is elected, by a fair majority. Wise county gives him 110, and Dickenson a majority of 60. Buchanan county has not been heard from up to the time of going to press, but it will give him a small majority.

Business is lively at the new clothing store. Come and see how he does business. Everything is marked in plain figures.

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The New Clothier.

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I keep constantly on hand pure Rye and Bourbon Whiskies from \$1.50 up to \$2.00 per gallon. Brandies from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per gallon. North Carolina Corn Whiskies from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per gallon. Wines of all kinds from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per gallon. Also agent for two of the largest distilleries in the country. Ice cold beer on draught, and also bottled on hand. We also keep a first-class line of Cigars. Fresh Meats, Oysters and Fish always on hand. All orders by Mail, or otherwise, when accompanied by cash, will receive special attention, and prices will be as if you were here in person.

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